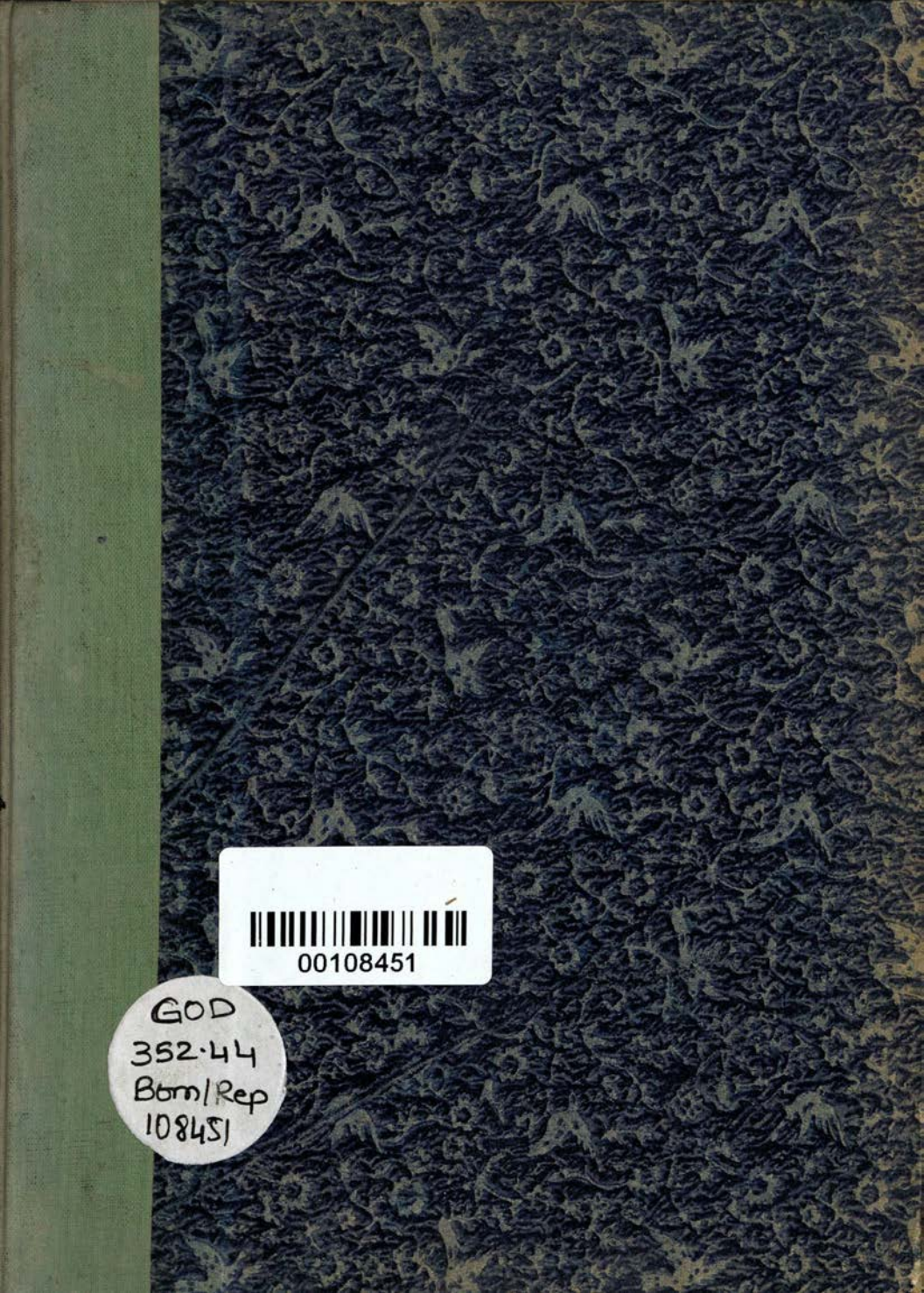
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No. CXIX.—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

INTRODUCTION OF REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

INTO

THE BEEJAPOOR TALOOKA

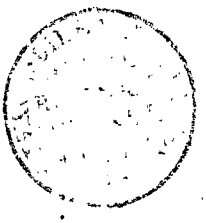
FORMERLY

OF THE SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

SINCE TRANSFERRED TO KULADGEE.

WITH AN APPENDIX BRINGING UP THE REVENUE HISTORY OF THE TALOOKA TO 1865-6.

With Map and Diagram.



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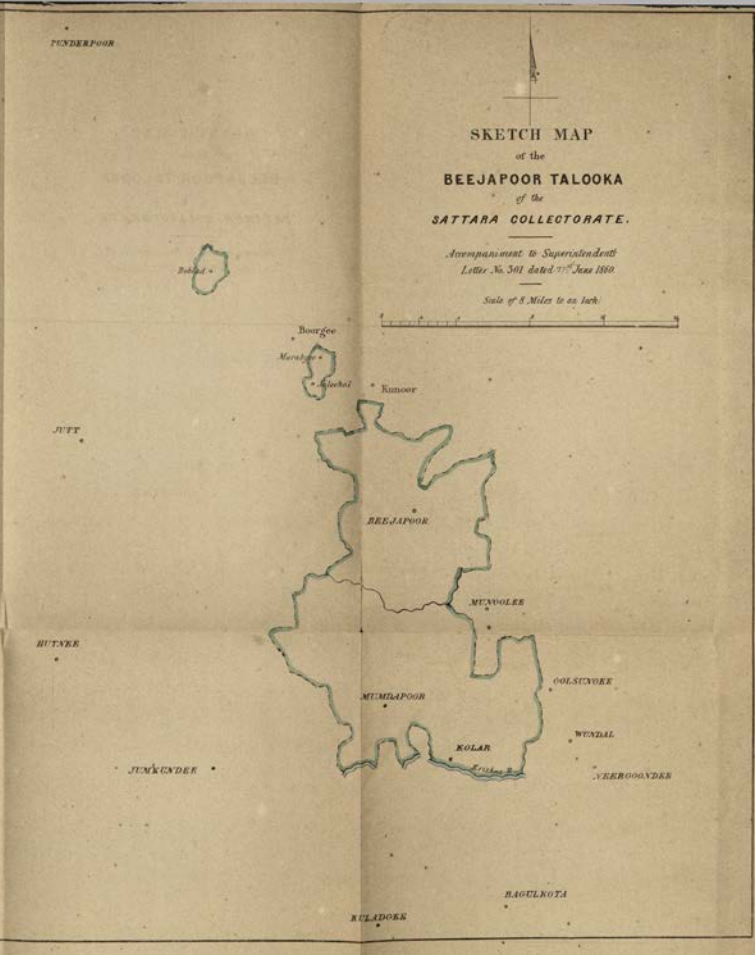
PUNDERPOOR
SKETCH MAP
of the
BEEJAPOOR TALOOKA
of the
SATTARA COLLECTORATE.
Accompaniment to Superintendents
Letter No. 501 dated 27th June 1840
Scale of 8 Miles to an Inch
Bubbul
Boorgee
Kinnoor
JUTT
BEEJAPOOR
MUNOOLEE
HUTNEE
OOLSUNOEE
MUMDAPOOR
WUNDAL
KOLAR
JUMKUNDEE
VEERGOONDEE
BAGULKOTA
KULADGEE

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108451

No. 301 of 1860.

From Captain W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent Revenue Survey, S. M. C.,

To G. INVERARITY, Esq.,
Collector of Sattara.

Superintendent's Office, Dharwar,
27th June 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the following Report on the working of the revised assessment introduced into the Beejapoor Talooka of the Sattara Collectorate at the settlement for the year 1855-56, of which a sketch was given in my letter No. 310, dated 28th November 1855, and sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 5305, dated 17th December 1855.

2. A sketch map of the Beejapoor talooka accompanies this letter. This district is entirely detached from the remainder of the Sattara territory, and is bounded by Jagheer districts on the north, by the Uthnee talooka of the Belgaum collectorate and Jagheer villages on the west, and on the south by the river Krishna, which divides it from the Bagulkote talooka of the Belgaum collectorate. On the east it is now entirely bounded by the Sholapoor collectorate. Up to last year on part of the eastern boundary the Beejapoor talooka was separated from the Mungolee talooka of that collectorate by Jagheer territory, which, having lapsed, has been incorporated in Sholapoor.

3. The Beejapoor talooka contains 92 villages, 88 of which only are under Government management; the remainder being alienated, have no part in the revision of assessment now reported on.

4. The whole talooka forms the charge of a Mamlutdar, whose kutcherry is at the city of Beejapoor. The following statement

shows the names of the pergunnas or ancient divisions into which the talooka was subdivided :—

Division.	Names of Mahal or old Division to which the Villages belong.	Government Villages.			Alienated Villages.				Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages.
		Villages.	Bazars.	Total.	Joodee or subject to Quit-rent.	Surwu Enam or Rent free.	Jagheer.	Total.	
Mamlutdar's.	1. Havehlee	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	30
	2. Goteh.....	6	...	6	1	...	...	1	7
	3. Moolwar	9	...	9	2	...	...	2	11
	4. Kolhar	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
	5. Bullotee.....	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
	6. Sidnat	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
	7. Mumdapoor	20	...	20	1	...	...	1	21
	8. Honwar.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	9. Phootgaum	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Total.....	88	...	88	4	...	...	4	92

5. The talooka is intersected by the river Dhon nearly through the centre from west to east. On leaving the banks of the Krishna and proceeding northward the country steadily ascends for about twelve miles, where the watershed between the Krishna and Dhon is reached, thence there is a steady descent for about eight miles to the Dhon, thence again an ascent up to the immediate vicinity of the town of Beejapoor. There are no hills whatever in the talooka, but the elevation of the watershed between the Krishna and the Dhon, and of the country around and to the north of the town of Beejapoor, cannot be less than two or three hundred feet above the level of the river.

6. Throughout the district the monsoon is precarious and frequently insufficient; it generally commences with violent thunderstorms in May; but the early rains in June, July, and August are very light and partial; the heaviest falls occur in September and October at the setting in of the N. W. monsoon. Rubbee or latter crops are therefore the chief dependence of the district.

7. The previously described well-defined undulations of surface affect the fall of rain in different parts of the district very materially: it is decidedly less on the high ground than in the valleys of the rivers. The high ground, moreover, is exceedingly sterile: for hundreds of acres together the trap rock is either entirely exposed or covered with but a few inches of soil. This elevated arid surface to a great extent repels the monsoon clouds, while the shallow soil retains but little of the scanty supply of rain which falls upon it. In the valleys of the two rivers deep alluvial soil prevails, and the supply of rain, though still but scanty and somewhat uncertain, is readily absorbed by the deep black soil and thus made the most of. A saline admixture prevails in the soil in the valley of the Dhon, which is in itself advantageous to some crops—wheat for instance,—and through its property of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere is beneficial to all. The fertility of the soil on the banks of the Dhon is proverbial; a single heavy fall of rain is sufficient to give a fair crop; and in the years of utter drought in the surrounding district the lands on the bank of the river will generally give some return.

8. The agriculture was formerly exceedingly indifferent: the large majority of fields were overrun with grass, large patches of which might be seen among the grain crops. Considerable improvement in this respect may be observed since the settlement: the fields are much cleaner and have evidently much greater labour bestowed upon them. In dry crop soil the use of manure is almost unknown; it runs up the crop to stalk more rapidly than the scanty supply of moisture can support; moreover, as there is very little wood in the district, the dung of animals is chiefly required for and used as fuel.

9. The crops raised are those common to plain districts—jowarree, wheat, gram, cotton, and oil seeds. The jowarree and a large share of the other crops is consumed within the district.

10. The chief town of the district is the ancient city of Beejapoor, formerly the capital of the Mussulman kingdom of that name which flourished from A.D. 1489 to 1686. It is situated in a depression of the steppe, in which water is very abundant; hence probably the selection of this as the site of a large city, the surrounding country being exceedingly arid and sterile. This city from the extent of its ruins cannot in its prime have contained, together with the suburbs, less than half a million inhabitants. The town is enclosed within a well-built bastioned wall 6½ miles in circumference, still in good preservation, and includes a citadel enclosed by a moat and a double line of substantial stone works, within which were the royal palaces and the buildings attached to them. The kings appear to have preferred to rest their security rather on artificial defences than on the affections of their people, of which according to tradition, they enjoyed but a small share. From present appearances it would seem that a large proportion both of public and private resources were devoted to the building of tombs; each king during his lifetime erected one for himself and his family, each endeavouring to surpass that of his predecessor. The example of the kings was followed according to their means by their nobles and subjects, and at this day the monuments of the dead out-number the habitations of the living. Over an area of some 18 square miles tombs more or less ruined catch the eye in every direction, varying in size from the celebrated mausoleum of Mahomed Adil Shah, 215 feet high, with a dome 130 feet in diameter, through every intermediate gradation to the humble oblong stone monument 6 feet by 3. There are doubtless larger ruined cities in the world, but none possibly whose fall is so recent and so complete. The public edifices and a large number of the more substantial private buildings are still standing in various stages of decay. This very incompleteness of the destruction of Beejapoor realises to the mind's eye the busy population which formerly existed among these now silent ruins, by contrast enhances the present solitude, and makes up a picture of desolation which has probably no parallel in the world.

11. The present population of the city amounts to 10,100 souls, not inhabiting exclusively any one quarter of the ancient city, but scattered about in single houses or small groups among the streets of

ruins. Of the above about 2,300 is composed of Mussulmans, generally sunk in sloth and vice. Very many of these live on the produce of enams or small cash allowances which have come down from ancient times, some now paid by the British Government and some from Hyderabad; the sum falling to the share of any individual is ordinarily very small—barely sufficient to afford a subsistence and to save pride the degradation of resorting to trade or labour.

12. The town has little trade and but few manufactures. There are about 380 souls who derive a livelihood from weaving and 270 from dyeing, for the prosecution of which the water of the town is considered to be very suitable. Of late years the town has risen a little: a decent bazar of small extent, with neatly arranged shops, has been built and occupied, and presents one spot of life and order among the surrounding ruin. Detachments of Irregular Horse and of Native Infantry have been stationed here since 1857, and by their expenditure have done much to benefit the town.

13. The city is reported to be unhealthy, fever being very prevalent (ruined cities are often malarious), and besides the immense number of stagnant wells and tanks within the ruins cannot but be productive of mischief. During the past year I have received several applications for spots among the ruins to be measured off into Nos., the applicants intending to clear out adjacent wells, remove the debris of ruins, and carry on garden cultivation. Water is generally very near the surface, and in a few years, as the circumstances of the people continue to improve, garden cultivation within the limits of the ancient city will doubtless extend much, to the profit of the cultivators and to the sanitary advantage of the health of the surrounding population.

14. There are small bazars at several villages in and near the district resorted to by the people for the barter of their produce. Beejapoor itself is the only place deserving the name of a market town, and that is but a very second rate one. Bagulkota, Kulladghee, Uthnee, Malingpoor, and Jumkhundee are all places with considerable trade or demand for agricultural produce, situated at distances between 20 and 30 miles beyond the boundary of the district. To these places the chief part of the surplus produce finds its way, occa-

sionally conveyed by the ryots themselves, but more frequently by traders coming from those places.

15. The means of communication with great markets are very limited; one line of cleared road intersects the district from north to south—that from Hooblee in the Dharwar collectorate to Sholapoor, by which cocoanuts, suparee, and cotton cloth, the produce of the Dharwar collectorate and of North Canara, are conveyed in large quantities to Barsee and the districts beyond; this road is in neither direction a line of export for the produce of Beejapoor, and is of advantage to it only so far as the traffic on it brings some demand for grain and fodder. There is another road leading to the coast—the true line of export for this district,—but being incomplete, is at present of little use. I will refer to this hereafter.

16. The Government villages under report contain 671 square miles, and have a population of 49,482, equal to 74 to the square mile—an exceedingly low average, not more than half that commonly met with in the plain districts of the Southern Muratha Country. The entire absence of trading or manufacturing towns will to some extent explain the scantiness of the population. In the whole district there are but 1,352 souls, who derive a livelihood from manufactures, of whom 997 are weavers and 355 dyers and laquerers. The people are generally exceedingly poor—listless poverty will best express their condition. The returns made out preparatory to the settlement show that there were only 17 carts in the district, though the surface is exceedingly plain and favourable for the use of wheeled vehicles.

17. The details of the measurement and classification have already been given in the yearly progress report; it would only swell the report to no useful purpose to repeat them here.

18. On the fall of the Peishwa in 1818 this talooka was included in the kingdom erected by the British Government out of part of his dominons for the Rajas of Sattara, on the death of the last of of whom without heirs, in 1848, this territory reverted to the British Government. The rule of the Rajas does not seem to have been very popular with any class of the people except the highest—the chiefs and the Brahmins. In these distant talookas particularly the people were left very much to the mercy of the district and village officials.

The Rajas, moreover, did not increase their popularity with the people of Beejapoor by destroying some of the ancient buildings of the place for the purpose of extracting the fine teakwood used in their construction, which was carried away to Sattara.

19. Shortly after the establishment of the kingdom of Sattara a revenue survey of the whole province was commenced under the superintendence of Captain Adams and carried on between 1821 and 1828. The whole of the Beejapoor talooka was surveyed with the exception of a few villages since received in exchanges of territory. A revision of assessment wasalso made, but the rates adopted were so high that their collection was found impracticable, and a reversion to the old rates consequently took place. The survey, as far as measurement goes, seems to have been very accurate, but its utility was soon frustrated by the absence of any permanent boundary marks. The beegah of Adams' survey is equal to 36 goontas or nine-tenths of an acre, and has formed the basis of the revenue accounts up to the time of the present survey. The practical utility of the survey was, however, very limited, as we find everywhere enormous areas of Government land under cultivation and not appearing in the accounts, and extensive encroachments on the part of enams on Government land.

20. Under the rule of the Rajas the district officers exerted themselves to the utmost to keep up the apparent area under occupation; any falling off was liable to involve them in disgrace; all available means were resorted to to induce ryots not to throw up their lands; and in emergencies, to prevent the appearance of a decrease, village officers and others were induced to agree for the nominal occupation of waste lands on the understanding that the revenue on them should be eventually remitted.

21. The ancient rates of assessment in force up to the time of the settlement were exceedingly high and exceedingly unequal. It was the practice both under the Rajas and under our rule to induce cultivators to retain or take up land by the grant of "laonee tota," or a permanent reduction on the standard assessment, the amount of which was the subject of a bargain between the receiver and the district officials, and was supposed to preclude the recipient from applying for ordinary yearly remissions, though in practice no alteration occurred in this respect. It is evident that no reliable data

existed for granting these reductions upon; they were subject to the caprice of the district officials, and were proportionate to the influence of those applying for them rather than to their necessities. These permanent reductions were therefore both partial and unequal—in some cases much greater than was necessary, in others insufficient, and required to be supplemented by considerable yearly remissions.

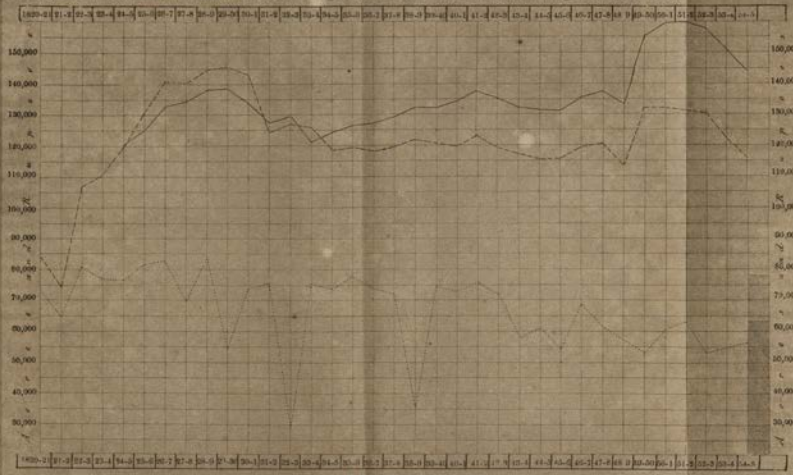
22. At the commencement of the revenue year the Mamlutdar stated the amount of the occupied area of his charge and the probable revenue derivable from it, and received praise or the contrary as an increase or decrease had occurred. As the harvest time drew near the Mamlutdar made application for a certain amount of remission for the whole talooka on plea of failure of crops, &c., reported by the village officers and supposed to be checked by him; the Raja then offered a portion of the sum asked for; eventually after some bargaining between him and his Mamlutdar an amount would be fixed upon as the total remissions of the talooka; with the internal distribution of this sum the Raja in no way interfered; this was left to the Mamlutdar, who allotted to each village its share of the total amount remitted, the distribution of which was practically very much in the hands of the village officers, who naturally took care of themselves and their friends at the expense of those ryots who had no influence sufficiently strong to render their propitiation desirable.

23. Though nominally a system of individual tenure and responsibility, this was in fact a village community revenue system, in which the high nominal demand in average seasons limited the possible responsibility of the individual, in many cases, to little short of the total value of his crops, the uninfluential mass of the cultivators paying not only their own share of the revenue of the village, but also having shifted on their shoulders a portion of the just burdens of their more powerful neighbours.

24. I have obtained accounts for the talooka from the year 1820-21, which are given in detail in statement No. 1 of the appendix, and which are also embodied in the accompanying diagram.* The

* Nine villages were added to the talooka in 1842-43. The collections on account of these villages for the first year have been included in all back years (paragraph 73 of joint report).

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS in the case of the Government Arable land of 88 Villages of the BEEJAPOOR TALOOKA during the last 35 Years.



EXAMPLE

In 1849-50.

Cultivation	155,588
Assessment	132,230
Collections	53,262
Remissions	78,818
Average rate of Assessment	1-0-1
Do. of Collection	0-6-6

EXPLANATION.

The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. The *black zigzag* line ~~~~ represents the cultivation; the *broken* - - - the Assessment, and the *dotted* ····· the Collections; each of these items being measured by the height of the point where the *zigzag* line crosses the perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intercepted between the *broken* and *dotted* lines show the amount of remissions in each year. According as the *broken* or *dotted* line crosses any perpendicular above or below the *black*, the Assessment or Collections for the year marked by that perpendicular, exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The summit of the *shaded* column on the right of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the whole arable land at the proposed rates, and that of the *deeper shaded* portion of the same column, the Survey Assessment of the land cultivated in 1855-56.

acres of the diagram after 1824-25 are those deduced from Adams' survey, no reliable accounts of the area occupied are available before that date. Remissions consisted of two kinds—one the permanent reduction called "laonee tota;" the other the ordinary remissions on account of poverty, failure of crops, &c. made at the time of the yearly settlement. I have obtained a separate account of these two descriptions of remissions from the commencement of British rule in 1848-49 for the period of the Raja's rule; the two are shown conjointly.

25. From the first year of the diagram up to 1847-48 the district was in the hands of the Raja of Sattara, on whose death, in April 1848, it came into the hands of the British Government. In the early years of the diagram the restoration of peace and tranquillity appears to have caused some increase of cultivation, represented by the black line; but though the nominal demand increased as indicated by the broken line, there appears to have been little variation in the amount realised. During the whole period of the Raja's tenure of the district, according to the accounts, there was no very great fluctuation in the area under occupation, but the amount realised in different years varied greatly, the maximum amount actually collected being Rs. 83,613 in 1828-29, the minimum Rs. 28,124 in 1832-33, the collections in the other years ranging freely between these extreme sums. The average realisations in the Raja's time were Rs. 65,869. From 1841-42 up to the time of the settlement the realisations with occasional checks were on the whole steadily diminishing, and the introduction of British rule appears to have done little to amend this state of affairs. The years 1849-50, 1850-51, and 1851-52 indeed exhibit an increase of occupied area, but this increase was but temporary, and in 1852-53 and the two following years the occupied area again rapidly declined, and in the last of those years had very nearly reached the level of the last year of the Raja's rule.

26. After the district came into the hands of the British Government the data on which the revenue management could be based remained the same as in the Raja's time. All that was feasible was, however, done to protect the ryot; the remissions were even larger than before, and as far as possible care was taken to secure their reaching

the cultivator for whom they were intended. I have obtained for the seven years of British rule anterior to the settlement an account of the remissions given at the yearly settlements on account of failure of crops, poverty, &c., as shown in the margin, apart from the sums included in the general head of remissions but due to permanent reductions of assessment. The average realisations for the seven years are Rs. 56,344, and the average remissions for failures, poverty, &c. Rs. 18,099, or the enormous proportion of 32 per-cent. on the collections. But the evils of the old system and rates appear to have been irremediable by any leniency in the manner of working them. The open pressure, in order to keep up cultivation, which existed in the Raja's time was of course no longer recognised, but nevertheless there is no doubt that the influence of the village officer was used to the utmost in the way of persuasion to prevent land falling waste. While the average realisations in the Raja's time were Rs. 65,869, during the seven years of British rule they only amounted to Rs. 56,344, and notwithstanding the lowness of the annual demand, land had no saleable value; on the contrary it was looked upon in many cases as an advantage to get rid of it rather than to continue responsible for the Government revenue. This was fully proved by the statements of numerous persons who put in claims at the time of the settlement for reinstatement in the fields they had formerly occupied and had relinquished when temporarily leaving the district to seek subsistence elsewhere.

Remissions on account of failure of Crops, Poverty, &c.

Years	Rs.
1848-49	12,287
1849-50	24,002
1850-51	16,460
1851-52	13,067
1852-53	21,826
1853-54	26,669
1854-55	12,382

27. There was thus in the Beejapoor talooka a scanty and uncertain fall of rain, deficient means of communication, a thin population, with an entire absence of large trading or manufacturing towns, and an agricultural population generally in great poverty. But it did not appear to me that the average amount of realisations were above the ability of the district, after comparing its circumstances with those of adjacent districts already settled. The cause of the absence of greater prosperity it seemed was rather to be found in the inequalities of the old assessment and the want of an equable definite demand on land in proportion to its productive powers, than in over-assessment.

I therefore decided on pitching the assessment lower than in adjacent districts possessing greater advantages, but still at such a height as to increase rather than decrease the general realisations from the land actually in occupation at the time of the settlement. The rates of this assessment and the result of their imposition I will now proceed to detail.

28. The maximum rate of dry crop assessment in the villages of the Bagulkota talooka, separated by the river Krishna from Beejapoor, is 14 annas. The maximum dry crop rate in the nearest villages of the Uthnee talooka to the eastward is 12 annas. But both these talookas have an advantage over Beejapoor in proximity to larger markets. The following rates were therefore adopted for the villages of the Beejapoor talooka :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rates.	Distinguishing characteristics.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	17	0 12 0	The south and south-western villages best situated as regards climate and markets.
2	25	0 10 0	Central part of the talooka less favourably situated than the 1st class villages.
3	46	0 8 0	The eastern and north-eastern part of the talooka least favourably situated as regards markets, with the worst climate of the whole.

29. The low-lying land along the banks of the Dhon is, as has been already noticed in paragraph 7, of extraordinary fertility, both from the moisture arising from the lowness of its situation and from a saline admixture in the soil giving it the quality of absorbing and retaining moisture. On these lands a small increase of the dry crop rate was put in proportion to the distance from the river bank and the ordinary classification of the soil. This increase ranged from 3 annas to 6 pies per acre, according to quality of soil and distance from the river.

30. There was also, according to the survey, 953 acres of Government bhagayut or garden land almost entirely irrigated from wells and producing but very little of the superior crops, sugarcane, &c., vegetables being the principal crop raised. The new average rate of assessment on this per acre is Rs. 1-15-11. It is difficult to institute any exact comparison with the old assessment, from the land actually found as bhagayut by the survey not corresponding always with that so reckoned by the old accounts, but I estimate that the new rate is somewhat lower on the average than the former realisation on this description of land.

31. A low rate on the bhagayut has been found very expedient in Sattara, both as reconciling the people to any increase deemed just on their dry crop lands, and as an encouragement to the extension of that description of cultivation, for which the vicinity of the water to the surface in most parts of the Sattara collectorate affords great facilities; also were a high rate imposed on the old bhagayut, there would be a probability of its being thrown up and new bhagayut made in land permanently assessed at dry crop rates under the new settlement.

32. There were also found 512 acres of Government turee or rice land, the greater part of which is irrigated by the two large tanks at the village of Mumdapoor, which together cover upward of 684 acres. The maximum rate of assessment adopted for the turee was Rs. 6, and the average rate Rs. 3-10-3 per acre. Much of this turee is of a superior description, giving two crops a year, for which after an ordinary monsoon the tanks afford a sufficient supply of water. On some of this tank irrigation the old nominal rates of assessment were very high as well as unequal, being stated to have been up to Rs. 20 per acre on some and as low as Rs. 2 on others. There are of course various qualities, but none so wide apart as the above extremes.

33. The new rates caused a reduction of the assessment of these lands, but the exact amount I am unable to state from the imperfect manner in which the tank irrigated lands were accounted for in the old papers.

34. The following statement shows the effect of the imposition of the rates above detailed in the year of settlement 1855-56 in com-

parison with the assessment according to the old rates. The acres in both cases are derived from the survey data:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Cultivated Acres according to the New Survey.	According to Old Rates.		According to New Survey.								
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
					Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.
1	17	35,602	17,789	0 8 0	35,602	15,745	0 7 1	6,159	1,513	0 3 11	41,761	17,258	0 6 7
2	25	85,634	45,791	0 8 6	85,634	30,659	0 5 9	36,476	5,743	0 2 3	122,110	36,402	0 4 9
3	46	73,427	23,958	0 5 3	73,427	17,360	0 3 9	60,177	7,050	0 1 10	133,604	24,810	0 3 0
3	88	1,94,663	87,538	0 7 2	194,663	63,764	0 5 3	102,812	14,306	0 2 3	297,475	78,070	0 4 2

35. Thus on the total of the 3 classes the survey gross assessment gives Rs. 63,764 against Rs. 87,538 stated to be the assessment on the same land according to the old accounts, but this latter sum represents a nominal demand from which large deductions have to be made to arrive at the probable sum for collection had the new rates not been introduced in this year. The Government land ascertained to be in occupation in 1854-55 during the progress of the classification was 180,687 acres, bearing survey assessment Rs. 59,878, Rs. 56,251 being the amount actually collected in that year on the old rates of assessment. In the succeeding year—that of the above statement—the area under occupation had increased to 194,633 acres, bearing survey assessment Rs. 63,764, while from the assessment of the land already occupied the "laonee tota" or permanent reduction of assessment had been deducted. On this area of 13,946 acres, newly taken up in 1855-56 just before the settlement, no such reduction had been made, and the old standard assessment is entered to it. Since the settlement according to the survey rates was to take place in the very year in which this land was newly taken up, it evidently was not worth while to make any adjustment of the old assessment when the collections for the year would be made according to the survey rates.

STATEMENT *showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for Collection under the Old and New Settlements.*

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.						ARABLE WASTE.			Total Arable Area.	Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection.	Area.	Assessment.	Net produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
				Laonee Tota.	Failure of Crops, &c.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Khalsat.	Average from 1820-21 to 1854-55 ..	129,056	1,22,147	..	..	56,608	65,539	36,229	..	501	165,285	66,040
	From 1820-21 to 1847-48	123,117	1,20,865	..	..	52,715	68,159	41,930	..	418	165,047	68,568
	From 1838-39 to 1847-48.	133,917	1,19,395	..	..	56,450	62,945	29,747	..	416	163,664	63,361
	From 1848-49 to 1854-55.	151,651	1,25,717	52,018	18,099	70,117	55,600	17,717	..	779	169,368	56,379
	1854-55 ..	180,687	1,16,859	48,225	12,383	60,608	56,251	30,111	..	1,236	210,798	57.487
	1855-56 ..	194,663	63,764	..	..	7,764	56,000	102,812	..	3,843	297,475	59,843
	1856-57 ..	225,048	70,120	..	..	..	70,120	72,405	7,958	5,239	297,453	78,078
	1857-58 ..	223,989	70,634	..	..	..	70,634	73,464	7,444	1,422	297,453	78,078
	1858-59 ..	230,928	71,971	..	..	..	71,971	70,038	6,916	2,888	300,966	78,887
Joodee and Alienated Land under attachment.	Average from 1820-21 to 1854-55 ..	24,519	8,027	..	..	10	8,017	..	..	..	24,519	8,017
	From 1820-21 to 1847-48 .	24,762	11,792	..	..	..	11,792	..	..	..	24,762	11,792
	From 1838-39 to 1847-48 .	25,650	8,489	..	..	..	8,489	..	..	..	25,650	8,489
	From 1848-49 to 1854-55 .	24,644	7,810	..	..	52	7,758	..	..	..	24,644	7,758
	1854-55 ..	22,552	6,643	..	..	348	6,295	..	..	..	22,552	6,295
	1855-56 ..	38,552	5,824	..	..	..	5,824	..	..	..	38,552	5,824
	1856-57 ..	38,544	5,832	..	..	..	5,832	..	..	..	38,544	5,832
	1857-58 ..	38,544	5,832	..	..	..	5,832	..	..	..	38,544	5,832
	1858-59 ..	37,550	5,805	..	..	..	5,805	..	..	..	37,550	5,805
Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee.	Average from 1820-21 to 1854-55 ..	82,549	356	..	..	..	356	..	..	..	82,549	356
	From 1820-21 to 1847-48.	82,833	296	..	..	..	296	..	..	..	82,833	296
	From 1838-39 to 1847-48 .	83,815	649	..	..	..	649	..	..	..	83,815	649
	From 1848-49 to 1854-55 .	83,259	594	..	..	..	594	..	..	..	83,259	594
	1854-55 ..	82,463	594	..	..	..	594	..	..	..	82,463	594
	1855-56 ..	56,068	604	..	..	..	604	..	..	..	56,068	604
	1856-57 ..	56,082	604	..	..	..	604	..	..	..	56,082	604
	1857-58 ..	56,082	604	..	..	..	604	..	..	..	56,082	604
	1858-59 ..	53,563	604	..	..	..	604	..	..	..	53,563	604

[*Continued.*

Tenure.	Years.	Cultivated Land.						Arable Waste.			Total Arable Land.	Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection.	Area.	Assessment.	Net produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
				Laonée Tota.	Failure of Crops, &c.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average from 1820-21 to 1854-55 ..	Acres. 236,124	Rs. 1,30,530	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 56,618	Rs. 73,912	Acres. 36,229	Rs. ..	Rs. 501	Acres. 272,353	Rs. 74,413
	From 1820-21 to 1847-48	230,712	1,32,953	..	..	52,715	80,238	41,930	..	418	272,642	80,656
	From 1838-39 to 1847-48.	243,382	1,28,533	..	..	56,450	72,083	29,747	..	416	273,129	72,499
	From 1848-49 to 1854-55.	259,554	1,34,121	52,018	18,099	70,169	63,952	17,717	..	779	277,271	64,731
	1854-55 ..	285,702	1,24,096	48,225	12,383	60,956	63,140	30,111	..	1,236	315,813	64,379
	1855-56 ..	289,283	70,192	..	..	7,764	62,428	102,812	..	3,843	392,095	66,271
	1856-57 ..	319,674	76,556	..	..	..	76,556	72,405	7,958	5,239	392,079	84,514
	1857-58 ..	318,615	77,070	..	..	..	77,070	73,464	7,444	1,422	392,079	84,514
	1858-59 ..	322,041	78,380	..	..	..	78,380	70,038	6,916	2,888	392,079	85,296

The years above the line in each division are those before and those under the line are those after the settlement.

2. The remissions in 1855-56 are due to the old, the new rates or whichever might be lowest being collected in the year of settlement.

3 The Rupees entered in the last column of the statement in the lowest division from 1856-57 form the survey kumal, or total assessment capable of realisation from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for the preceding years the rupees in this column represent the net land revenue for collection.

36. This will account for a part of the above excess of the assessment under the old rates over that derived from the new. Again, on account of never failing complaints of poverty, failure of crops, &c., large remissions would have been called for; on the average of the preceding seven years they amounted to Rs. 18,099 a year. In 1854-55 the gross realisations according to the old rates on 180,687 survey acres of occupied land were Rs. 56,251,* the survey assessment of that same land being estimated at Rs. 59,878; at the

* In paragraph 13 of my sketch report (No. 310, dated 28th November 1855) on the assessment of Beejapoor the collections for this year are entered as Rs. 4 less than this, caused by fractions of rupees having been then omitted from the village statement.

realised rate per acre of the preceding year had the settlement for 1855-56 been made according to the old instead of according to the survey rates, the realisations would have amounted to but Rs. 60,602, while the survey assessment amounted to Rs. 63,764. It is worthy of observation that the area under occupation steadily decreased in 1852-53 and the two following years, notwithstanding that the survey was commenced in the first of those years, and no reaction took place till 1855-56, when it was a matter of notoriety that the new rates would be introduced at the next settlement. This affords strong proof of the poverty which prevailed throughout the district, for the rush for land ordinarily commences as much as three years before the settlement, and want of means to pay the old rates for this short period is the only assignable reason for its non-occurrence in this case.

37. The statement at pages 14 and 15 shows the general result of the settlement after three years' trial. In the year of introduction the remissions amounted to Rs. 7,764. Since at the commencement of the year all land had been cultivated on the old assessment, no higher rate could be levied on any holding, and for that year the cultivator had, as usual in such cases, the advantage of paying according to the old rates whenever more favourable to him than the new, the difference being written off as a remission. After that year remissions have entirely disappeared; the area under occupation has steadily increased, being 230,928 acres in 1858-59 against 180,637 in 1854-55, the first year for which we have accurate data, and the revenue realised on the Government land only, Rs. 56,251 in the year preceding the settlement 1854-55, attained to Rs. 70,120 in the year after that event 1856-57, and steadily continuing to increase by the occupation of waste reached Rs. 71,971 in 1858-59, the last year for which I have complete returns.

38. There was still in 1858-59 acres 70,038 of Government arable waste bearing assessment Rs. 6,916 or an average of Rs. 0-1-7 per acre, and therefore of very low quality. Much of this waste is in the high arid lands north of Beejapoor, and will probably never be subject to the plough but reserved for grazing purposes.

39. The lower division of the statement on page 14 shows the general revenue result on all tenures together, of which the following is an abstract:—

	Land Revenue.	Sale of grazing on Government Waste.	Total Realisations.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 35 years	73,912	501	74,413
Average of 28 years of Raja's rule	80,238	418	80,456
Average of last 10 years of Raja's rule...	72,083	416	72,499
Average of 7 years of British rule	63,952	779	64,731
Realisations of 1854-55, the year before the settlement.....	63,140	1,236	64,376
Realisations of 1856-57, the year after the settlement.....	76,556	5,239	81,795
Realisations of 1857-58.....	77,070	1,422	78,492
Realisations of 1858-59.....	78,380	2,888	81,268

40. The yearly auction sales of the grazing in Government waste must be expected to fluctuate according as the monsoon sets in early or not, and thus affects the supply of grass and the time for which it is available, in the year after the settlement; also the receipts under this head are swollen by the sums derived from the sale, once for all, of fruit trees to the cultivator on whose land they stand, of which, to his no small annoyance, the produce was under the old system very generally sold by auction every year. In the revenue derived from permanently occupied land the only yearly variation is on the side of steady increase.

41. Thus the settlement of this district has been accomplished not only without any loss of revenue, as has ordinarily been the case when dealing with poor and impoverished districts, but with an immediate and progressive increase and an entire absence of remissions. The people are also most contented; land is in steady demand and has already become saleable.

42. The village officers entered claims for huks or direct grain levies abolished under the settlement, the payment of which here, as

everywhere, was very partial and fast tending to entire disuse, for these compensation was awarded on a very moderate scale and not with a view to the amount claimed, but rather to the sufficiency or otherwise of the remaining emoluments of the office. The following statement shows the total amount of claims and compensation:—

	Claimed.				Compensation.		
Patels.....	4,895	0	8	....	647	12	0
Koolkurnees	4,640	3	11	....	594	4	0
	Rs. 9,535	4	7	....	1,242	0	0

43. In all the districts of the Southern Muratha Country it had always been the practice to give some moderate compensation for abolished huks, and the same practice was followed in Beejapoor, but not in any other talooka of Sattara since settled, the huks have been there abolished, and any deficiency thus caused in the emoluments of the office below that fixed by the scale introduced by Mr. Frere, formerly Commissioner of Sattara, made good from the Treasury. Were the other emoluments sufficient, no sum in lieu of the huks would be granted.

44. The recorded value of the huks of the district hereditary officers was as follows:—

Deshmookh.....	3,587	5	11
Deshpandee.....	397	15	0
Nadgowda	370	0	0
	Rs. 4,355	4	11

But here, as in the Southern Muratha Country, the collection of these direct levies appeared to have become practically obsolete, and there was consequently no necessity for entertaining any question of compensation, had it even been the former practice of the Sattara state to grant compensation for abolished levies of this nature.

45. One acre was allowed for every beega of Adams' survey recorded as the area of any enam, any excess being entered as khalsat. As Adams' beega contains but 36 goontas or nine-tenths of an acre, this gives the enamdar a margin of one-tenth, which will far more

than cover any possible error in the areas of Adams' survey. The total area of encroachments on Government land thus entered as khalsat is 3,609 acres, bearing assessment Rs. 803.

46. In the Sattara territory a tax called "belota" is levied on the belotadars or inferior village servants, and supposed to be paid out of the grain huks which are paid them by the ryots. This tax has been long back abolished in the older provinces. In the case of two villages in Beejapoor there being no belotadars the ryots paid no huks on which the belota could be levied; it was consequently collected from the ryots themselves. This tax was absorbed in the land assessment in the Beejapoor talooka.* In the other talooka of Sattara since settled, belota has not been interfered with by the settlement but left for ultimate disposal with other taxes which in the regulation districts were abolished by Act XIX. of 1844.

* It is also included in the past collections on account of land.

47. The following statement completes the report of the settlement of the Beejapoor talooka, showing the area of Government and alienated arable and unarable land with the survey valuation of each :—

Description of Land.	Area.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment alienated.	Balance of Assessment realisable, or SurveyKumal.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unarable	36,764	.....	.....	.....
Arable khalsat	297,453	78,078	.....	78,078
Joodee enam	38,544	13,805	7,973	5,832
Survu enam and mahal joodee	56,082	19,158	18,554	604
Total.....	428,843	1,11,041	26,527	84,514

48. Oil seeds and cotton are the staple exportable products of the district, and would be grown to a much greater extent than they are were the communications with the coast improved. The town of Beejapoor is only about 65 miles from Sholapoor; the opening of the railway to that place cannot fail to affect the talooka beneficially.

The southerly extension from Sholapoor will also pass within some 25 miles to the eastward of Beejapoor, but the natural line of export of the district is to the west coast by Kurar and the recently opened Koombarleh Ghaut to Chiploon, both for the more valuable descriptions of produce as well as for ordinary grains, which would fetch remunerative prices in the densely populated districts between Sattara and Kolapoor, of which Kurar is the centre. A line of road from Beejapoor to Kurar, about 114 miles long, was marked out in 1855 and completed in the subsequent year, with the exception of two intervals at about 15 and 50 miles from Beejapoor amounting to about 20 miles together. In these intervals the line of road passes through the Belgaum collectorate, where for some reason nothing was done beyond marking it out when the remainder was completed in 1855-56. As in these unmade parts the line happens in places to pass over an exceedingly broken country, the occurrence of these gaps renders the whole road perfectly useless to Beejapoor and the country round as far as cart traffic is concerned. The opening of the Koombarleh Ghaut to carts since last rains has exceedingly stimulated trade in all the districts inland communicating with it, to enable Beejapoor to participate in which, the clearing of the unmade parts of the road to Kurar is alone necessary; the expense would be but trifling, and if the thorough opening of the unmade parts as a second class cleared road which might cost some Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 cannot be entertained in the present state of the finances, I would suggest that the line be again marked out there, and the worst parts rendered reasonably passable for carts. This would not involve the touching of probably more than 4 or 5 miles, and would not require the expenditure of more than Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,

Superintendent Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX No. 1.

108451

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the BEEJAPOOR TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1854-55; *the Extent of*

YEARS.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.								
		Area.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of					TOTAL.
					Dry Crop Land.		Extra Assessment.	Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1820-21	79	67,914	78,271	9938	67,366	62,198	4,560	548	1,575	68,333
1821-22	79	60,386	67,773	8063	59,566	51,045	3,100	830	5,565	59,710
1822-23	79	66,550	1,00,177	24878	65,729	66,960	3,100	821	5,244	75,304
1823-24	79	70,630	1,03,886	31071	69,603	64,332	3,466	1,027	4,117	71,915
1824-25	79	110,924	1,13,397	41980	109,929	63,884	2,814	995	4,719	71,417
1825-26	79	115,706	1,24,514	48314	114,663	71,236	.....	1,043	4,945	76,201
1826-27	79	123,676	1,34,170	56380	122,627	72,880	.....	1,049	4,910	77,790
1827-28	79	125,034	1,33,777	68951	123,994	60,780	.....	1,040	4,046	64,826
1828-29	79	128,406	1,37,852	59301	127,348	74,483	.....	1,058	4,068	78,551
1829-30	79	129,187	1,38,748	88893	128,133	46,795	.....	1,054	3,060	49,855
1830-31	79	124,812	1,36,422	68196	123,780	64,972	.....	1,032	3,254	68,226
1831-32	79	117,940	1,17,792	47794	116,896	58,492	7,796	1,044	3,710	69,998
1832-33	79	120,586	1,20,560	97498	119,542	15,565	5,691	1,044	1,806	23,062
1833-34	79	111,679	1,19,509	43454	110,682	61,105	5,685	997	3,265	70,055
1834-35	79	114,937	1,12,124	43589	113,918	59,960	5,426	1,019	3,192	68,525
1835-36	79	117,544	1,13,023	40725	116,525	63,457	5,301	1,019	3,540	72,298
1836-37	79	117,961	*1,11,654	42466	116,918	61,837	4,180	1,043	3,171	69,188
1837-38	79	120,042	1,12,727	45913	119,041	61,026	4,109	1,001	1,679	66,814
1838-39	79	123,414	1,15,294	83172	122,388	23,454	4,141	1,026	2,527	30,122
1839-40	79	123,041	1,14,063	44831	122,008	61,992	4,165	1,033	3,165	69,232
1840-41	79	123,039	1,13,455	46220	124,031	59,238	3,989	1,005	4,011	67,235
1841-42	79	128,474	1,16,866	46380	127,436	62,024	4,232	1,038	4,230	70,486
1842-43	70	126,130	1,13,552	47164	125,053	58,949	4,270	1,077	3,169	66,388
	9	9,210	6,415	1336	8,975	4,310	638	235	114	5,062
1843-44	70	123,055	1,11,051	57,180	121,972	45,738	4,305	1,084	3,823	53,871
	9	9,256	6,356	2,359	9,021	3,216	637	234	114	3,997
1844-45	70	122,118	1,09,164	52,462	121,031	48,131	4,405	1,087	4,166	56,702
	9	9,220	6,383	2,244	8,950	3,357	642	270	140	4,139

63,789	111	131,703	68,444
61,808	74	122,204	59,784
60,001	74	126,551	75,378
57,200	224	127,830	72,130
57,928	379	168,852	71,796
53,807	383	169,513	76,589
46,724	500	170,400	78,290
45,179	634	170,213	65,460
40,480	628	168,886	79,179
42,797	839	171,984	50,694
47,308	447	172,120	68,673
32,768	529	150,708	70,527
29,931	495	150,517	23,557
38,838	466	150,517	70,521
35,597	444	150,534	68,969
32,990	430	150,534	72,728
32,388	406	150,349	69,594
30,449	438	150,491	67,252
27,077	388	150,491	30,510
27,450	371	150,491	69,603
25,479	391	150,518	67,625
22,478	403	150,952	70,889
24,931	386	151,061	66,774
3,681	17	12,891	5,079
28,005	349	151,061	54,220
3,635	.....	12,891	3,997
28,840	488	150,958	57,190
3,671	.....	12,891	4,139

17,144	6,921	.....	6,321	63,058	.....	.....	211,905	74,765
18,215	6,397	.....	6,397	72,771	.....	.....	213,190	66,181
17,977	6,394	.....	6,394	69,442	.....	.....	213,950	81,772
18,631	6,427	.....	6,427	69,578	.....	.....	216,039	78,566
21,891	6,540	.....	6,540	81,839	.....	.....	272,582	78,336
22,684	6,904	.....	6,904	80,593	.....	.....	272,790	83,493
22,904	7,010	.....	7,010	81,662	.....	.....	274,966	85,300
23,439	7,475	.....	7,475	80,038	.....	.....	273,690	72,935
23,313	7,243	.....	7,243	79,152	.....	.....	271,351	86,422
23,590	7,317	.....	7,317	78,864	.....	.....	274,433	58,011
23,764	7,321	.....	7,321	78,446	.....	.....	274,330	75,994
23,773	7,385	.....	7,385	78,152	.....	.....	252,633	77,912
23,630	7,448	.....	7,448	78,488	.....	.....	252,635	31,005
23,602	7,502	.....	7,502	78,516	.....	.....	252,635	78,023
23,616	7,520	.....	7,520	78,485	.....	.....	252,635	76,489
23,602	7,639	.....	7,639	78,499	.....	594	252,635	80,961
23,678	7,620	.....	7,620	78,704	.....	594	252,731	77,808
23,575	7,601	.....	7,601	78,665	.....	594	252,731	75,447
23,618	7,624	.....	7,624	78,622	.....	594	252,731	38,728
23,530	7,594	.....	7,594	78,710	.....	594	252,731	77,791
23,504	7,440	.....	7,440	78,709	116	594	252,731	75,776
23,575	7,435	.....	7,435	78,204	116	594	252,731	79,034
23,693	7,437	.....	7,437	78,196	116	594	252,950	74,921
2,137	956	.....	956	5,238	.....	.....	20,267	6,035
23,611	7,480	.....	7,480	78,278	80	594	252,950	62,374
2,092	956	.....	956	5,284	.....	.....	20,267	4,953
23,590	7,454	.....	7,454	78,402	121	594	252,950	65,359
2,092	956	.....	956	5,284	.....	.....	20,267	5,095

1845–46	79	122,298	109,362	58,800	121,212	42,966	4,495	1,086	3,601	51,062
	9	8,842	6,224	2,440	8,572	3,006	640	270	138	3,784
1846–47	79	126,246	113,629	49,460	125,160	55,967	4,167	1,086	4,035	64,169
	9	8,968	6,363	1,683	8,698	3,850	630	270	140	4,620
1847–48	79	128,129	114,249	56,662	127,014	50,230	4,045	1,115	3,212	57,357
	9	9,238	6,282	2,321	8,968	3,253	567	270	141	3,961
1848–49	79	123,863	107,709	53,548	122,735	46,489	4,044	1,128	3,628	54,161
	9	9,653	6,218	2,546	9,383	3,076	435	270	141	3,672
1849–50	79	143,911	123,272	74,530	142,713	41,551	4,068	1,198	3,123	48,742
	9	11,677	8,928	4,288	11,504	3,637	931	173	72	4,640
1850–51	79	147,906	123,310	67,738	146,900	49,192	4,130	1,006	2,250	55,572
	9	11,665	8,784	3,531	11,492	4,311	868	173	74	5,253
1851–52	79	148,210	123,113	65,837	146,978	49,885	3,077	1,232	4,314	57,276
	9	11,428	8,739	2,896	11,296	4,936	806	132	101	5,813
1852–53	79	146,525	121,599	73,239	145,260	41,631	3,123	1,265	4,206	48,360
	9	11,566	8,717	4,081	11,296	3,709	774	270	153	4,636
1853–54	79	136,461	112,378	72,191	135,186	34,185	3,040	1,268	2,962	40,187
	9	14,300	10,391	5,783	14,008	3,744	699	292	165	4,608
1854–55	79	130,212	106,531	56,175	128,951	43,633	2,978	1,261	3,745	50,356
	9	14,177	10,328	4,433	13,885	5,083	647	292	165	5,895
Average for 35 years	79	119,113	114,999	58,754	118,066	54,158	3,486	1,047	3,601	61,245
From 1820–21 to 1854–55	9	9,943	7,148	2,854	9,718	3,537	638	225	116	4,294

No. 1.

Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land; together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of the same.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwe Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Area.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 and 12.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 11 and 13.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Area.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwa Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 14, 16, and 20.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 15, 19, 21, and 22.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
28,652	506	130,950	51,568	23,334	7,592	.....	7,592	78,666	.....	594	252,950	59,754
3,908	.....	12,750	3,784	20,928	957	.....	957	5,425	.....	.....	20,267	4,741
24,770	442	151,016	64,611	23,696	7,627	.....	7,627	78,238	.....	594	252,950	72,832
3,782	.....	12,750	4,620	2,092	957	.....	957	5,425	.....	.....	20,267	5,577
22,812	400	150,941	57,987	23,354	7,638	.....	7,638	78,655	.....	594	252,950	66,219
3,512	.....	12,750	3,961	2,092	957	.....	957	5,425	.....	.....	20,267	4,918
27,072	380	150,935	54,541	23,580	7,592	.....	7,592	78,560	.....	594	253,084	62,727
3,097	.....	12,750	3,672	2,137	957	.....	957	5,379	.....	.....	20,267	4,629
8,086	135	151,997	48,877	23,406	7,317	.....	7,317	78,672	.....	594	254,075	56,788
1,073	.....	12,750	4,640	2,092	956	.....	956	5,425	.....	.....	20,267	5,596
7,192	219	155,098	55,791	23,441	7,230	14	7,216	78,288	.....	594	256,837	63,601
1,132	.....	12,797	5,253	2,138	956	.....	956	5,262	.....	.....	20,297	6,209
8,809	56	157,019	57,332	22,646	7,211	.....	7,211	78,153	.....	594	257,818	65,137
1,375	.....	12,803	5,843	2,092	957	.....	957	5,407	.....	.....	20,302	6,800
11,411	48	157,936	48,408	23,845	7,209	.....	7,209	77,061	.....	594	258,842	56,214
1,554	.....	13,120	4,636	2,138	957	.....	957	5,362	.....	.....	20,620	5,593
21,268	3,157	157,732	48,344	21,198	6,219	.....	6,219	77,268	.....	594	256,198	50,157
1,841	220	16,141	4,828	1,239	467	.....	1,167	5,389	.....	.....	22,769	5,295
28,147	1,178	158,359	51,534	21,313	6,176	348	5,828	77,074	.....	594	256,746	57,956
1,964	58	16,141	5,953	1,239	467	.....	467	5,380	.....	.....	22,769	6,420
33,785	480	152,898	61,725	22,685	7,209	10	7,199	77,563	16	340	253,146	69,2
2,444	21	12,387	4,315	1,834	818	.....	818	4,986	.....	.....	19,297	5,1

1. Fractions of Acres and Rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The Acres for the first four years of this statement are those deduced from the old Beegas and are not to be relied upon after those years; the areas are those of Adams' Survey.
3. The net revenue entered in column 24 up to 1851-52 is that fixed for collection at each annual settlement, but a fraction of it, on the average Rs. 1,254 per annum, has never been realised and has since been written off as irrecoverable.
4. This statement has been compiled from similar statements for each village obtained from the Manlubde's Kutcherry, and is believed to be as nearly correct as possible; it certainly contains no errors of sufficient importance to affect the deductions drawn from the information it contains.

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment S.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST of Government Villages in the BEEJAPOOR TALOOKA *to be assessed as specified in the Table after the 28th paragraph of the Report.*

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1st Class rate Rs. 0-12-0.	1. Sarwar.	2nd Class rate Rs. 0-10-0.	1. Beejapoor.
	2. Kunmoochnal.		2. Nuwuruspoor.
	3. Belombee.		3. Mahal Baghaeet.
	4. Sootgoondee.		4. Torveh.
	5. Devurgenoor.		5. Mumdapoor.
	6. Mudgoonkee.		6. Hunchinhal.
	7. Dewapoor.		7. Kodbagee.
	8. Urjungee.		8. Shegoonsee.
	9. Katral.		9. Hulgunee.
	10. Hokoondee.		10. Yekoondee.
	11. Ningudhullee.		11. Bullotee.
	12. Kumbagee.		12. Kolhar.
	13. Tajapoor.		13. Gursingee (Boojrook).
	14. Mungrool.		14. Huludgenoor.
	15. Dashal.		15. Roneehal.
	16. Dunyal.		16. Gursungee (Koordh).
	17. Nagral.		17. Sidnath.

Class.	Names.
2nd Class rate Rs. 0-10-0 (*continued*).	18. Hulch Rolee.
	19. Tudulgee.
	20. Soolkod.
	21. Bubleshwur.
	22. Nedonee.
	23. Koomtheh.
	24. Tonshal.
	25. Kakundkee.
3rd Class rate Rs. 0-8-0.	1. Joomnal.
	2. Rumbhapoor.
	3. Kutkunhullee.
	4. Jalgiree.
	5. Chundapoor.
	6. Sirnal.
	7. Ingnal.
	8. Googdhudee.
	9. Itungeehal.
	10. Burutgeh.
	11. Hunchinal.
	12. Bootnall.
	13. Wogee.
3rd Class rate Rs. 0-8-0 (*continued*).	14. Aeenapoor.
	15. Khutijapoor.
	16. Alapoor.
	17. Urkeree.
	18. Khanapoor.
	19. Mudbhavee.
	20. Agapoor.
	21. Hitunhulee.
	22. Futyepoor.
	23. Ootnal.
	24. Boornapoor.
	25. Doodihal.
	26. Koopgudee.
	27. Assungee (Boojrook).
	28. Assungee (Koordh).
	29. Moteehal.
	30. Nagurdinnee.
	31. Hunmapoor.
	32. Koomburdinnee.
	33. Mootuldinnee.
	34. Telgee.
	35. Cheruldinnee.

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
3rd Class rate Rs. 0-8-0 (*continued*).	36. Moolward.		
	37. Tulehward.		1st Class.....17 villages.
	38. Suwunhullee.		2nd do. .....25 do.
	39. Mussootee.		
	40. Kulgoorkee.		3rd do. .....46 do.
	41. Koodgee.		
	42. Mulghan.		
	43. Murbagee.		Total ..... 88 villages.
	44. Jaleehal.		
	45. Kowlgeh.		
	46. Boblad.		

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

No. 1846 of 1860.

Revenue Department.

From J. N. ROSE, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.,

To A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
27th October 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency in Council the accompanying report, No. 301, dated the 27th June last, from the Superintendent Revenue Survey Southern Muratha Country, Captain Anderson, on the working of the revised assessment introduced by him into the Beejapoor Talooka of the Sattara Collectorate during the year 1855-56, under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 5305, dated the 17th December 1855.

2. Mr. George Inverarity, the Collector, in handing up this report, observes as follows :—

"This report will be perused with much interest, and it only remains for me to allude to the state of the road between the towns of Kurrar and Beejapoor described in its last paragraph.

"I have as yet had no opportunity of visiting the district in question, but an officer who is well acquainted with them, and whose information may be relied on, has given me the following description of the road :—

"Kurar to Naguz, about 56 miles through the Sattara collectorate, annually repaired under the Rs. 20 per mile sanction, but in wretched condition.

"Naguz to Dhawurwarree, 10 miles, through one of the Belgaum jagheers, not made at all. Dhawurwarree to Moochundee, 20 miles through the Jut jagheer of this collectorate, lately cleared and in pretty good repair.

"Moochundee to Teekoteh, 15 miles, partly in the Belgaum collectorate and partly in the Kooroondwar jagheer of the same, not cleared and very difficult.

"Teekoteh to Beejapoor, 12 miles, in the Sattara collectorate, cleared and in pretty good order, except at the Dhon river, which is a dangerous quagmire.

"The difficulties to the traffic between Beejapoor and Kurrar, as represented by Captain Anderson, have therefore been considerably underrated by him, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 would be of no avail. What ought to be supplied at once is a second class moorrumed road without bridges, but with the slopes of the nullas cleared; and if the full amount necessary for this cannot just now be sanctioned, a sanction of Rs. 50 per mile at the very least should be allowed, and the work carried out by the Executive Engineer."

3. The boundaries, main characteristics, and past management, &c. of Beejapor and the villages comprising this district are very clearly described in paragraphs 2 to 27 of Captain Anderson's report, and an interesting account of the ancient city of Beejapoor, from which the district derives its name, is also given. Captain Anderson's observations go to show that generally the district is poor; that it possesses few market towns, with only limited means of communication with them, and that the amount of its population and trade is very small, the former being about 74 souls to the square mile.

4. For these reasons the rates were fixed by Captain Anderson at a lower standard than that of the rates to be found in the villages in the surrounding district. The villages have been grouped into three classes, and the maximum dry crop rates fixed with reference to the advantages enjoyed by each class. These are as follows:—

For 17 villages, being those on the south and south-east, and the best situated as regards climate and market, a maximum rate of..... ..... 12 annas

For 25 villages, being those in the centre of the talooka, and possessing less advantages than the above, a maximum rate of..... 10 annas

For 46 villages, being those to the east and north-east and the least favoured as regards markets and climate, ditto ..... 8 annas

And I beg that sanction may be accorded to them.

5. The extent of bhagayut or garden land in this district is small, and owing to the facility with which water is procurable, only a few feet from the surface, for purposes of irrigation, Captain Anderson considered it safe to fix a low rate on such lands. The average rate accordingly fixed by him per acre for bhagayut land is Rs. 1-15-11, or nearly Rs. 2. This, according to Captain Anderson's estimate, is somewhat lower than the former average rate, of which, however, he is unable to obtain a correct record.

6. For rice lands Captain Anderson has adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 6, which gives an average rate of Rs. 3-10-3 per acre. The greater part of the rice lands in this district is irrigated from the two large tanks at Mumdapoor, and being of superior quality, is capable of producing two crops a year. I am of opinion, therefore, that the rates fixed for these lands are suitable, and should be sanctioned. The former rate ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 20 an acre.

7. These revised survey rates have been in operation since the year 1855-56, and the statement annexed to paragraphs 37 and 39 of Captain Anderson's report show with what satisfactory results. Since 1855-56 no remissions have been granted, while the revenue for collection on account of both cultivated and waste lands has risen from Rs. 66,271 in 1855-56 to Rs. 85,296 in 1858-59, the sums actually realised being Rs. 66,271 in the former and Rs. 81,268 in the latter year.

8. In paragraph 46 of his report Captain Anderson reports the abolition of bullota in the Beejapoor district owing to its having been absorbed, as in the regulation provinces, in the land assessment. Mr. G. Inverarity in reference to this subject has addressed me the following letter, and I agree with this officer in the opinion that there is

under the circumstances no necessity for rectifying Captain Anderson's arrangements :—

"In accordance with the practice in force in the regulation collectorates which have come under the operations of the survey, the Government cess upon bullotadars, amounting for the whole talooka of Beejapoor to Rs. 3,464-0-1 per annum, was remitted permanently; although in consequence of these sayer items of revenue not having been generally remitted in this collectorate, the same cess in the other surveyed district is still continued.

"Beejapoor becomes more favourably treated in this respect therefore than the other district of the collectorate; but as the remission of the cess elsewhere is merely a question of time, I presume there will be no necessity for now rectifying the arrangement introduced by Captain Anderson, although it was the result of ignorance of the manner in which these bullota cesses were being treated in other parts of the province."

9. Captain Anderson's concluding paragraph treats of the rail and other communications affecting the Beejapoor district. Mr. Inverarity in his letter quoted at length in paragraph 2 of this has given an accurate account of the state of the roads and of what is needed to make them useful for traffic. I beg to recommend Mr. Inverarity's suggestions to the favourable consideration of His Excellency in Council.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. N. ROSE,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 4628 of 1860.

Revenue Department:

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1860.

To the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

The revised settlement was provisionally authorised by the Resolution of Government No. 5305, dated 17th December 1855, and has now been in operation for five seasons. The present report clearly demonstrates the satisfactory results which have followed the revision. The Governor in Council is therefore pleased to formally sanction the adoption of the new rates.

2. The subject of the roads recommended by Captain Anderson should be transferred for consideration and disposal in the Public Works Department.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT (paragraph 7) of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 12, dated 14th May 1862.

Report on working of the new assessment of Beejapoor since 1855-56.

7. I have perused with much interest the able report of Captain Anderson on the past and present state of the talooka of Beejapoor, in which you have confirmed the new rates of assessment, and your provisional approval of which, in your Resolution of 17th December 1855, was acknowledged by the late Court of Directors in paragraph 17 of their Despatch of the 8th April 1857. Great credit is due to Captain Anderson for the successful introduction of the survey assessment into this district, and for the report transmitted in these proceedings; and it is highly gratifying to find that even in a poor and impoverished district such as Beejapoor is represented to be, the fair adjustment of the land assessment should have produced an immediate and progressive increase of revenue through an extended area of cultivation, and accompanied by an entire absence of remissions, an increasing demand for land and a contented people. If these beneficial effects have resulted from the equalisation of the rates, notwithstanding the defective means of transporting the produce of the country which is represented to exist, we may reasonably look for a still further improvement from the opening of the railroad to Sholapoor, and from the proposals suggested by Captain Anderson, for improving the road towards Kurar and the Kumbarleh Ghaut, which I am glad to see that you at once transferred to the Public Works Department for consideration.

No. 802 OF 1867.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 13th November 1867.

MEMORANDUM.

The settlement in this Talooka has been as successful as elsewhere; though the revenue was at once increased, yet the occupied area steadily progressed, and the unoccupied land waste in the last year of the return—acres 44,223—bears Survey assessment only Rs. 3,629, and must therefore be of the very lowest quality. In 1855-56, the year of settlement, acres 102,812 appear under the head of Government waste in column 8.

2. Since the settlement there have been neither remissions or outstanding balances.

3. The entries under the heads of occupied area and collections suddenly decreased in 1863-64. This was due to the transfer of acres 19,412, bearing Rs. 5,969 Survey Assessment, to the head of Enam, columns 11 and 12.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner S. M. C.

STATEMENT showing the State of Occupation of Land and
Sattara Collectorate before and

Year.	Government occupied Land.						Govern-arable
	Acres.	Survey Assessment Rupees.	Remissions to be deducted			Net Collections	Acres.
			On account of "Laonee Tota" a permanent reduction from Standard Assessment.	On account of poverty, failure of Crops, &c.	In remuneration for Service.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1855–56..	194,663	63,764	.....	7,764	.....	56,000	102,812
1856–57..	225,048	70,120	.....	.....	.....	70,120	72,405
1857–58.	223,989	70,634	.....	.....	.....	70,634	73,464
1858–59..	230,928	71,971	.....	.....	.....	71,971	70,038
1859–60..	235,448	72,376	.....	.....	.....	72,376	65,463
1860–61..	235,156	72,485	.....	.....	.....	72,485	65,841
1861–62..	239,609	73,035	.....	.....	.....	73,035	61,448
1862–63..	236,949	72,903	.....	.....	.....	72,903	64,130
1863–64..	232,989	68,698	.....	.....	.....	68,698	48,728
1864–65..	237,330	69,136	.....	.....	.....	69,136	44,126
1865–66..	237,243	69,259	.....	.....	.....	69,259	44,223

Realisation of Revenue in 88 *Villages of the Beejapoor Talooka of the after the Survey Settlement.*

MENT UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		ENAM OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.			TOTAL GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE, AND ENAM.			
Survey Assessment.	Produce of auction sale of right of grazing.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections, Joodee, &c.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Collections.	Outstanding Balance at the end of year.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	3,843	94,620	...	6,428	392,095	.....	66,271	.....
7,958	5,239	94,626	32,963	6,436	392,079	1,11,041	81,795	.....
7,444	1,422	94,626	32,963	6,436	392,079	1,11,041	78,492	.....
6,916	2,888	91,113	32,154	6,409	392,079	1,11,041	81,268	.....
6,491	2,524	91,130	32,162	5,815	392,041	1,11,029	80,715	.....
6,398	2,541	91,044	32,146	11,998	392,041	1,11,029	87,024	.....
5,897	2,848	90,933	32,084	14,715	391,990	1,11,016	90,598	.....
6,032	2,890	90,911	32,082	14,961	391,990	1,11,017	90,754	.....
4,268	2,782	110,323	38,051	15,167	391,990	1,11,017	86,647	.....
3,751	2,818	110,557	38,141	16,537	392,013	1,11,028	88,491	.....
3,629	2,198	110,526	37,536	16,627	391,992	1,11,024	88,084	.....

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S.D.

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